

on the back, with about 5 facial ribs of which usually one is widened and wing-like toward the summit; facial gland single or absent.

Panama to Ecuador (Map 5).

(To be continued)

TWO NEW CARICES FROM SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

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IN southern and central Florida occurs a perplexing sedge that keys out to Series Fetae of Section Ouales in Mackenzie's monograph (N. Amer. Flora **18**: 118. 1931),—a series with which it really has no close affinity. Actually, in all characteristics except its ovate-orbicular rather than obovate perigynium, it is most closely related to *Carex alata* Torr. & Gray (Series Alatae). But from this species it further differs in lacking aristate or long-acuminate scales, the lower being obtuse and the upper acute to short-acuminate, and in its longer, more slender perigynium beak. The perigynium is usually broadest near the middle (occasionally near the base or top) and is less thin and flat than that of *C. alata*. The shape of the perigynium is more suggestive of that of *C. brevior* (Dewey) Mackenz., but from this it is readily distinguished by the narrower, stipitate achene, the larger perigynium with much larger corky, crescent-shaped areas bordering the achene, and the lack of ventrally hyaline leaf-sheaths. This sedge may be known as:

Carex vexans sp. nov. (Ouales). Caespitosa; culmi folia plus minusve superantes; folia ad basim culmi maxima ex parte aggregata, vaginis non artis, modo sub ore albidis; squamae lanceolatae, obtusae vel acutae vel interdum breviacuminatae; perigynia modice concavo-convexa, crasse membranacea vel subcoriacea, ovato-orbicularia, manifeste spongiosa, in rostrum 1-1.5 mm. longum abrupte contracta; achaenia elliptico-oblonga stipitata.

Cespitose; culms 2.5-7 cm. high, equaling to considerably exceeding the leaves, bluntly triangular, scabrous below the heads, otherwise smooth; sterile shoots conspicuously developed; lowest leaves bladeless; leaves with well-developed blades 2 to 5 to a fertile culm, mostly on the lower half of the culm, the blades flat, linear, 4-15 cm. long, 2.5-4 mm. wide, scabrous on the margins and midrib toward attenuate apex, the sheaths rather loose, white-hyaline only below the mouth, rupturing tardily and not becoming fibrillose, the ligule from slightly longer to twice as long as wide, 2.5-4 mm. long, 2-3 mm. wide, blunt; head oblong to ovoid-oblong, 1.5-3 cm. long, 1-1.5 cm. wide, the spikes 3 to 6, green to glaucous-green, gynaeandrous, aggregated or the

lowermost somewhat separate, ovoid-oblong to subglobose, 8–12 mm. long, 6–9 mm. wide, rounded or abruptly tapering at the base, truncately obtuse to rounded-obtuse at the apex, the perigynia ascending, their beaks spreading at maturity; bracts setaceous, often lacking except below the lowest spikes; scales lanceolate, obtuse to acute or occasionally short-acuminate, shorter and much narrower than the perigynia, more or less tawny-hyaline, the center green and 1-nerved; perigynia shallowly concavo-convex, 4–5.2 mm. long, 3–4 mm. wide, thick-membranaceous to subcoriaceous, greenish stramineous or in age deep brown, glossy, the body ovate-orbicular, broadest near the middle or occasionally toward the base or top, conspicuously corky, strongly winged to the base, minutely serrulate above the middle, finely many-nerved dorsally, few-nerved ventrally, rounded or abruptly tapering at the sessile base, abruptly tapering into a beak 1–1.5 mm. long, the beak flat, serrulate, dorsally cleft, rather shallowly bidentate; achenes lenticular, elliptic-oblong, 1.5–2 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, on a slender stipe 0.75–1 mm. long, apiculate, stramineous to brown; stigmas two, slender, 1.5–2 mm. long, reddish brown.

FLORIDA: Collier County—open places, edge of hammock, Deep Lake, *J. B. McFarlin 4651*, March 31, 1931, and marginal woods, Collier West Pasture, Sec. 25, T 47S, R28E, *R. O. Woodbury & R. S. Rummell SE-71*, June 15, 1954; Hendry County—wet border of roadside ditch along State Road 25 about 11.8 miles west of Lewiston, *C. C. Deam 58,634*, Feb. 2, 1938 and *C. C. Deam 61,177*, March 19, 1941 (TYPE—U. S. National Herbarium); Lake County—Eustis, *G. V. Nash*, May 28 to June 15, 1895.

In 1938 Drs. Rogers McVaugh and J. H. Pyron collected an anomalous sedge near Chatsworth, Gilmer County, Georgia, which bears a superficial resemblance to *Carex communis* Bailey, particularly to var. *wheeleri* Bailey because of its small, few-flowered, predominantly sessile staminate spikes. It is at once set off from this, however, by its large pistillate scales, these being 1½ to 2 times the length of, and wider than, the perigynia and so partially concealing them. The pistillate scales differ further from those of *C. communis* in being long-acuminate and pale-green rather than obtuse or acute (occasionally short-acuminate) and reddish purple. The predominantly pale staminate scales also differ markedly in having the midrib excurrent as a short awn. The short ligule, generally wider than long or, exceptionally, as long as wide, is suggestive of *C. pennsylvanica* Lam., rather than of *C. communis*, but the lack of stolons and much less fibrillose base of the plant clearly set it off from this.

It was hoped that a postponement of publication of this sedge might result in additional localities turning up for it,

but to date it remains unique; so it may be a very local species. It is here proposed as:

Carex amplisquama sp. nov. (Montanae). Dense caespitosa, estolonifera; culmi tenues basibus aliquantum fibrillosis; foliorum ligula plerumque latior quam longa; spica terminalis mascula vulgo parva paucifloraque, squamis elliptico-oblongis, obtusis, cuspidatis vel aristulatis; spicarum feminearum squamae ovato-lanceolatae, longe acuminatae vel aristatae perigynia multo longiores, pallidovirides; perigynia obovoidea 2.75–3 mm. longa.

Densely cespitose, without long horizontal stolons; culms 1.3–5 dm. high, slender, rather sharply triangular and scabrous above, equaling or somewhat exceeding the leaves, mostly phyllopodic, somewhat fibrillose and strongly purplish-red at the base, the dried leaves of the previous year conspicuous; leaves several to a culm, clustered at the base, the blades flat, linear, 5–25 cm. long, 1.5–4 mm. wide, scabrous on the margins and veins toward the acuminate apex, the sheaths shallowly concave to slightly convex at the mouth, the lower breaking and becoming fibrillose, the ligule wider than long (1–1.75 × 1.25–2.5 mm.) or exceptionally slightly longer than wide; inflorescence 2–4 (rarely 6) cm. long; staminate spike solitary, linear, sessile to short-peduncled (the peduncle occasionally up to 1 cm. long), generally few-flowered and small, 6–12 mm. long, 0.75–2.25 mm. wide, the scales elliptic-oblong, obtuse (the lowermost generally retuse) and cuspidate or more frequently the midrib excurrent as a short awn, hyaline and greenish to stramineous or brown-tinged except for the prominent green midrib; pistillate spikes 2 or 3, ovate-orbicular, separate, sessile or the lowermost subsessile, 4–6 mm. long, 4–5 mm. wide, containing 2–4 ascending perigynia; lowest bract foliaceous, very short-sheathed, usually equaling or exceeding the inflorescence; upper bracts reduced or squamiform; scales ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, frequently awned, much exceeding the perigynia, greenish-hyaline to somewhat brown-tinged except for the broad green midrib; perigynia obovoid, 2.75–3 mm. long, 1.35–1.5 mm. wide, 2-keeled, puberulent, light-green, closely enveloping the achene, obtusely trigonous, abruptly contracted into a spongy base and into a bidentate beak 0.5–0.7 mm. long; achenes orbicular-obovoid, trigonous with convex sides, yellowish green, 2 mm. long, 1.5–1.75 mm. wide, abruptly tapering at the base to a stipe 0.5 mm. long, the apex short-apiculate; style short, deciduous; stigmas 3, long and slender.

GEORGIA: Gilmer County—dry rocky roadside, 8 miles east of Chatsworth, *J. H. Pyron and Rogers McVaugh 2951*, May 15, 1938 (TYPE—U. S. National Herbarium).—PLANT INDUSTRY STATION, BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND.